NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, Published every day in the year, three cents per copy (Sunday's excluded). Ten dollars ever, five deflars for six months, two dollars and fifty of three months, or at a rate of one dollar per month any period less than three months, Sunday edition includes without Sunday edition, eight dollars per year, free without Sunday edition, eight dollars per year, free Postage. WEEKLY HERALD-One dollar per year, free of post-

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

HAVERLY'S LYCEUM-H. M. S. PINAPORE UNION SQUARE-HORRORS. KOSTER & BIAL-POPULAR CONCERTS. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-CONCERT. TIVOLI THEATRE-VARIETY.

AQUARIUM-MARVELLOUS ILLUSIONS

TRIPLE SHEET

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be slightly warmer and fair. To-morrow the same conditions will prevail.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock market was fairly active and prices advanced. Government, State and railroad bonds were all buoyant. Money on call ruled at 3 a 4 per cent, although there was a flurry which sent it for a time up to 6 per cent. Foreign exchange was dull and rates were a shade weaker.

THERE was some magnificent polo playing at Prospect Park yesterday.

ANOTHER MAN has shot himself because a girl rejected his suit. Lucky girl!

A BEAUTIFUL and artistic case of usury is

SOME of ex-Commissioner Van Nort's sewer contracts were ventilated by Judge Barrett yesterday. They needed it.

DYNAMITE, which has been declared perfectly safe to handle, blew up its own reputation yesterday at North Adams.

THE CHAPLAIN of the House thanked the Lord yesterday that the closing labors of the session had been reached. So does everybody.

THE PRINCIPAL MORAL of the business failures occurring since New Year's is that business competition requires capital in order to be suc

THE STONY BROOK MURDER is still a mystery. but the Long Island officials seem to be honestly lazy instead of industriously stupid like New

ARE POLICEMEN in uniform really afraid of their lives in emigrants' boarding houses ! Officer Hall seemed to think so when he drew his revolver.

MESSES. CITY FATHERS, save that ordinance against tireworks. New York is a wicked city, but not so bad as to deserve what will befall it if the ordinance should be repealed.

Two People were shot Sunday night during a quarrel about fifty cents, and the disagreement is no nearer settled than before. Throw your revolver away when you begin to be angry.

Sunday! And yet there are croakers who declare that "the finest" are devoid of discre-

THE APPEARANCE of much of the money paid at the Post Office for ten-dollar certificates shows that at least a third of the purchasers had proved the virtues of old stockings and teapots as savings banks.

THAT ENGINEER at East Texas whose boiler exploded last week is charged by a Coroner's jury with putting extra weight on his safety valve lever. We hope Pennsylvania law takes cognizance of such indefensible crime.

WHAT have sick men in hospitals done that Congressmen should try to kill them? A box placed in the House for the reception of reading matter for the sick was yesterday crammed with speeches. To give stones where bread is asked is angelic charity compared with this.

BROOKLYN'S ALDERMEN have passed, over the Mayor's veto, their resolution of May 26 allowing the Kings County Elevated Railroad Com. pany to build over the route advised by the Rapid Transit Commission. Congratulations and sympathy may both be advantageously placed now in Brooklyn.

POSTMASTER JAMES and President Haves will receive the thanks of every veteran of the late war, whether employed or not, for excepting exsoldiers and sailors from the restriction as to age that is imposed upon applicants for employment in the New York Post Office. Men who have perilled their lives in the government service deserve all business opportunities that the nation can give them.

THE WEATHER.-The pressure has very rapidly increased over the lower lake region, the central valleys and the Middle Atlantic States since yesterday, and the centre of high pressure now rests over Ohio and New York State. An area of relatively low barometer numates the weather in Nova Scotia. The dis-bance which, as stated in yesterday's turbance HERALD, was noticed in British Columbia, has travelled southward into Manitoba, and the barometer in the extreme Northwest has fallen as rapidly as it rose over the lake regions, and it is not unlikely that this disturbance will develop itself into a storm centre of considerable energy. The pressure west of the Rocky Mountains is also diminishing, and a slight depression exists in Lower California, The temperature has risen throughout all the sections north of the Ohio River, more especially, however, over the upper lake regions and the Northwest. In the Southern States it has remained stationary. The weather is un-usually clear all over the country except in the Northwest and in the immediate vicinity of the eentre of low pressure, where cloudy weather and rain predominate. In these last named districts and some portions of the West high winds prevail. Local showers have been experienced along the coast of the Middle Atlantic States. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be slightly warmer and fair. To-morrow the same conditions will pre-

Decease of Imperialism-A Bitter Personal Quarrel Over Its Corpse.

We direct attention to our long cable despatch from Paris consisting mainly of extracts from leading French journals. These articles so pulsate with the French political life of the moment and so vividly reflect interesting phases of political feeling and personal passions that the American public is entitled to be them while they are yet fresh. These

tracts are from three journals-Le Figaro, La France and Le Pays. The article in Figure of Saturday is a grave and enlightened estimate of the consequences to the imperial party of the sudden death of Prince Louis Napoleon, conceived in a spirit of judicious moderation and supported by great force of argument. The judgment it expresses is that the active rôle of Bonapartism . s suspended, and that the personnel of the party having no longer a common centre of union in devoted and loyal attachment to the young Prince, whom all acknowledged as the lineal heir of the dynasty, will be cleft into jealous factions and disintegrate. This tendency is so inevitable on the face of the situation that Figaro set it forth on the evening of the day when the news of the Prince's death was received. Reflection and observation had confirmed this view on Saturday, when the striking editorial was published, and it receives strong corroboration from what took place yesterday, when M. Rouher, heretofore the accepted and trusted leader of the imperialists, announced his intention to withdraw from politics. And yet this inference may need to be taken with some reserve, in view of the article which appeared yesterday in L'Ordre, the organ of M. Rouher, recognizing the title of Prince Bonaparte as the chief of the Napoleonic

But it is probably of no real consequence

dynasty.

who is regarded as the political heir of the deceased Prince, in whose grave are entombed all reasonable hopes of a revival of the Empire. Figaro reasons that only two principles of government are possible-either a legitimate hereditary monarchy, the product of the race, temperament and traditions of the nation where it exists, and so firmly established in the affections of the people that it is no more subject to controversy than the necessity of raising a revenue or the maintenance of a military force; either a monarchy thus intrenched in national feeling or else universal suffrage applied to all national exigencies as a means of declaring the national will. In France the real and legal situation may be regarded as firmly established and as no longer subject to disturbing doubts. The elections of 1877 were incontestably equivalent to a plébiscite. They were regarded by the people as establishing, and did in fact establish, the Republic as the permanent government of France. There are the strongest reasons for supposing that the popular will has not changed, and even while the Prince Imperial was yet alive Bonapartism was gaining no strength. His death is a staggering blow to the hopes of the party, tending to subvert its unity and split it into factions, besides depriving it of that great bond of loyalty which existed in the chivalrous devotion of the party to young Prince who was an object interest to the whole world and received the generous homage of all adherents of the fallen dynasty. The grace of youth, How Carefully the police passed by all rich the prestige of a great name, the possiand prominent offenders in their excise raid of bilities of political changes in a nation so impulsive and mercurial as the French and the long life which might be expected for so young a Prince, giving him the advantage of distant contingencies and possible revolutions, made him the centre and pivot of great hopes. All the romance and chivalry departed from the Bonapartist cause with the news of his untimely death. It was a frequent saying of the illustrious founder of the dynasty that "Imagination rules the world;" there is now no longer an interesting object having power to excite the imagination and stir the enthusiasm of

> a head, and seems destined to dissolution. It would be interesting to compare the steady success of republicanism in the United States with its fitful changes and long eclipses in the nation which was our chief ally in our struggle for independence. It was by the generous aid of France that the American Republic was established. Louis XVI. doubtless cared nothing for the form of our government; he simply desired to see England stripped of the most valuable of her transatlantic possessions. But the French people sympathized strongly with Lafayette, and there can be no doubt that enthusiasm for the new Republic operated as a powerful incentive to the French Revolution and was one of the main reasons why that great upheaval resulted in a republic. The splendor of the first Napoleon's military victories enabled him to found an empire on the ruins of the French Republic, for there is nothing which appeals so seductively to national pride as the éclat of brilliant military success. Admiration of military heroes is the besetting danger of republics and the rock on which they are most commonly wrecked. The first Empire was followed by the restoration of the Bourbon monarchy, and that, in its turn, by the Orleanist monarchy, and it was not until 1848 that the Republic was again declared. It was speedily overthrown by Napoleon III., who had sworn to support it, and imperialism was again in the ascendant for nearly twenty years. It fell under the shame and mortification of Sedan, the borrowed prestige of the first Napoleon, founded on the memory of resplendent victories, availing nothing against so terribly crushing a military defeat. The inevitable consequence of Sedan was a third establishment of the Republic, which then, to borrow an expression ot President Lincoln, "came to stay." Even Thiers, who had been all his life a moderate monarchist, was constrained to admit that the Republic was thenceforward the only form of government under which France had any chance of stability. But

interested dynastic factions kept up their

activity and their intrigues, and the Repub-

the imperialist party. It is a body without

ful of the anti-republican factions, the Bonapartists, have never given up their intrigues, but the death of the Prince Im- criminal. The crime committed by Cox is perial takes away the chief prop of their

In the United States there was never any real danger to the permanence of the Republic until the sycophants and flatterers of General Grant conceived the idea of electing him a third time. If, against all our precedents and traditions, he could be elected thrice he might be re-elected indefinitely by the aid of military glare and fame, and the American Republic seemed for the first time in real danger. But this danger has been dispelled by the potency of an aroused public sentiment, Although France, our ancient and honored ally, is still disturbed by the aspirations of pretenders, we are exposed to no corresponding danger since the collapse of the great hippodrome performance which had been planned for escorting General Grant across the continent from San Francisco.

The End of the Fight in Congress. The President's veto of the Supplemental Appropriation bill making provision for the payment of United States marshals and their general deputies for the fiscal year commencing to-day is in substance a repetition of the objections urged against the Judicial Appropriation bill as originally sent to him for approval. The President regards the present bill as forcing upon him the alternative either to allow necessary functions of the public service to be crippled or suspended for want of the appropriations required to keep them in operation or to approve legislation in violation of his constitutional duty. He chooses the former position, although he sets forth the importance of the duties of the marshals and their deputies in a manner forcible enough to have been accepted as a sufficient justification for a different determination. The House failed to pass the bill over the veto, and the President subsequently transmitted a further message earnestly urging upon Congress the necessity of making appropriation for the pay of marshals and their deputies before the adjournment. The republicans, both in the Senate and the House, backed this appeal by propositions to pass the bill that had just been vetoed without the objectionable sections. but in both houses their failure was decisive. In the Senate a motion to indefinitely postpone the subject prevailed by a significant majority. The position of the majority is now so

well defined that a postponement of the

final adjournment to-day by filibustering

tactics will be idle. It is certain that the democrats will not make any appropriation for United States marshals that does not positively prohibit the use of a dollar of the money for the expenses of supervisors of election and special deputy marshals, or the incurring of any liability for such expenses. The proceedings yesterday in both houses preclude the thought that any break will occur in the democratic ranks on this issue. The result must be the adjournment without any appropriation for United States marshals and their general deputies. This will not seriously interfere with the public interests or justify the calling of an extra session. The President exaggerates the gravity of the situation in his veto and in his subsequent message urging that the appropriation be made. The marshals and their deputies can continue to perform their duties under the law without an appropriation bill, only they will be subjected to the temporary inconvenience of a postponement of their pay. which, however, they are certain finally to receive. They may be compelled to submit to the payment of interest if they desire to borrow money on their claims against the government, but we venture to predict that not a single marshal or deputy marshal will on that account resign his position or refuse to perform its duties. They will only be in the position occupied by the officers and privates of the United States Army two years ago. Then the republican Senate defeated the Army Appropriation bill because it contained provisions inserted by the democratic House similar to those which have been approved by the President in this year's bill, and the soldiers were left without their pay, and were obliged to get along as well as they could for many months. To summon Congress together again would be profitless in view of the positive ultimatum of the majority, and President Hayes is too calm in judgment and too even in temper to be willing to put the members to annoyance and the country to expense unnecessarily. B sides, if his desire is simply to protect the supervisors of elections and the special deputy marshals who act as their assistants, it is accomplished by the failure of the appropriation. Those officers stand now in the same position as United States marshals and their regular deputies, and can be appointed and perform their duties in the few cases in which they will be required in the next election, only that they will have to wait for their pay until a future day. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Congress will finally adjourn without any profitless delay; that the President will abandon the idea of another extra session, which would be tarcical, and that the republicens will be satisfied to meet and fight out at the polls the issue forced on them by their democratic opponents.

Indictment of Mrs. Huil's Murderer. The murderer of Mrs. Hull, Chastine Cox was placed at the bar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday to plead to the indictment found against him by the Grand Jury for murder in the first degree. The prisoner entered a plea of "not guilty" through his counsel, and Judge Gildersleeve set down the case for trial two weeks from yesterday, subject to the approval of Judge Cowing, who holds the July term of

It is to be hoped that the murderer will be tried at the time appointed. Having alreally confessed the crime he is not entitled to any doubt as to his guilt, and his escape on any technical ground or through any sentimentality would be a public outrage and equivalent to the licensing of midnight lic seemed in more or less danger until the burglaries and murders. The people have street (East River) dook. If this is the case

they are entitled to such as they may find in the speedy trial and punishment of this clearly defined by the law, its punishment is death, and there is not a single extenuating circumstance in this brutal murder to warrant any commutation of the extreme penalty.

The Bonapartists in Search of An

The meeting of the French imperialists

yesterday disclosed dissensions as to the

proper political heir of the de-ceased Prince Imperial. The position of M. Rouher on this subject is suggestive and significant. M. Rouber has just returned from Chiselhurst, whither he had been to visit and condole with the Empress Eugénie in her great affliction. How far his action may reflect her sentiments is a matter of inference and conjecture, but certain it is that he has lost his former zeal in the cause of imperialism. A deputation was appointed to wait on Prince Napoleon and communicate to him the will of the deceased Prince Imperial. M. Rouher declined to be a member of that deputation, and declared his purpose to take no further part in politics. And yet the newspaper which is regarded as his organ, L'Ordre, had an article yesterday, said to have been inspired by him, admitting that Prince Napoleon stands next in the legitimate order of succession. M. Rouher's declared intention to withdraw from politics and his admission that Prince Napoleon is the head of the dynasty are not inconsistent but mutually confirmatory. There is an evident conflict between his opinion as to the line of succession and his personal preferences and wishes. It is because he is constrained to recognize Prince Napoleon as the legitimate heir of the deceased Prince Imperial's expectations that he retires from the political arena. He knows that the legitimate successor is too unpopular with the Bonapartists to excite any enthusiasm or inspire any warm attachment, and that the cause is destined to crumble away under such a head. He quits a ship which is destined to sink. While the Prince Imperial lived there was an element of popularity and affectionate loyalty which buoxed up the sinking cause and insured the unity and enthusiasm of the party. But Prince Napoleon is so personally distasteful and has so alienated the zealous supporters of the dynasty that M. Rouher perceives that it is a moral and political impossibility for them to rally around so unpopular a representative. M. Rouher's course is equivalent to a declaration that he despairs of the dynasty when this particular Bonaparte must be acknowl-

edged as its legitimate head. But although he gives up the cause other Bonapartists will not, and there is no good reason why they may not exercise such a freedom of choice as circumstances seem to demand. They are reduced to the alternative of seeing the cause sink under a repulsive chief or of selecting from among the other Bonapartes some one who would be more cordially supported. The one selection which has chances of popularity is Colonel Jerome Bonaparte, of Baltimore, who would be infinitely more acceptable to a majority of the imperialists than the unpopular Pion-Pion. He would be more likely to conciliate the Church party as a good Catholic and as the really legitimate heir according to its tenet respecting religious marriages. He would by themselves, confessing their own stuthe French republicans owing to his American education and ideas. Pion-Plon is a Jonah who should be thrown overboard as the last forlorn hope of saving the dynasty, and no man could so fitly replace him as

Colonel Bonaparte, of Baltimore. Death by Lightning. An unusually large number of deaths by lightning have been already reported this summer, and last summer, it may be remembered, there were several remarkable accidents of this kind. Not less than ten persons were killed. In nearly every notable case it turns out that the victims perish in circumstances which exhibit their thoughtlessness of the dangerin circumstances in which persons who are timid about lightning would not have been found at the time. It is worth a moment's consideration for people whose lives are of some value to their families at least whether after all it is not better to purchase security at the cheap rate of flight from an enemy against whom no courage can avail. It is not shameful to run to shelter in case of an impending thunder storm, and it will conduce much to one's safety, especially if the run is made judiciously. Two men were killed last summer on a church steeple. Half an hour's time lost would have saved both their lives. Up at Preakness a man worked at a metal roof and was killed this summer. Had he judiciously chosen another time for the labor his life also would have been saved. But it is not safe to take shelter under trees, especially if the trees are tall or stand in isolated positions. In the case of the little children killed under a tree on Sunday death came, of course, before there was fairly occasion to take alarm, and we refer to the danger of trees, therefore, without special reference to that case. Shelter in the woods is not generally dangerous, but it is better to be drenched in the open fields than to take shelter under a tall, isolated tree.

Ruffanism on Excursions.

A disgraceful scene was enacted on an excursion boat which left the city on a trip to Cold Spring Harbor last Sunday, A number of rowdies who were among the passengers made a raid on the bar as soon as the boat had got fairly under way, seized the liquors, drove off all who opposed them, and when inflamed by drink drew knives and pistols and threatened a free fight to the terror of the peaceable people on board. The captain put into Whitestone and telegraphed to the police for sid, when the ruffians made for the railroad depot and escaped. It is alleged that the fellows rushed on board without tickets when the boat stopped for passengers at the Eighth

the boat to see that they were removed before leaving the dock.

Many females and children are always found on these excursion boats, and they are entitled to protection. In the first place liquors ought not to be sold on such boats, and in the next some means should be adopted by which riotous and disreputable people can be prevented from forcing their way on board. The first is under the control of the people in charge of the boat, and unfortunately the bar is looked upon as one of their best sources of profit. But the sale of liquor on such occasions is dangerous to life, and if it is not forbidden by the License law it should be prohibited by special ordinance. If the present Excise law does forbid the opening of bars on excursion boats the violation of its provisions in such cases ought to be punished. No ruffians could force their way on to excursion boats provided a sufficient police force was in attendance on the docks where such boats stop for passengers. We have a Steamboat Squad which is not overworked and which ought to be used on Sundays for this purpose. Such a riot as that of last Sunday might cause great loss of life, and if drunkenness and rowdvism are permitted or rendered possible on excursions people would do well to seek some other mode of recrea-

Official Wiseacres.

Four of the official wiseacres who concocted the "inside" theory in the Fortysecond street murder case, and who were untiring in their efforts to bring candle ends, burnt matches, bandages and suspenders home to the harmless and amiable Dr. Hull, have joined in a letter to the Doctor assuring him that they "placed no faith" in the statement alleged to have been made to them by the ex-convict Purdy, and graciously adding "there is nothing whatever in the history of this crime that suggests the slightest imputation against you.' Of course there is not and never was ! But the official idiots who undertook to unravel what they chose to call the "mystery" thought otherwise, and instead of making an effort to trace the murderer spent their time in straining and twisting every clew to make it fit their "theory" and lead in the direction of the worthy old Doctor's bedchamber. They held possession of Dr. Hull's house for many days and placed him under virtual arrest, while the actual murderer was enjoying himself in the city, having a good time with his friends, making trips between New York and Boston and brushing past the knowing detectives on the street corners. They spent days in searching up the chimneys, under the flooring, in the cracks and crevices and down the cesspools of the Forty-second street house on their "theory" that the dead lady's jewels had not been stolen but secreted by the murderer to mislead the "finest force in the world," and while they were thus employed the topaz necklace was blazing on a tancolored beauty's neck; the ring most easy of identification was being nightly sported by a negro at sparring exhibitions and dance houses, and the diamonds were pawned without any attempt at concealment. The ex-convict's statement was rolled as a sweet morsel under the official tongues. and was reserved as the clinching piece of evidence that was to be brought forward at the last moment as a stunning proof of the wonderful genius of the "inside theory" wiseacres, four of whom now unite in presenting Dr. Hull with a certificate, signed idity and official incapacity.

Preachers A-Fishing. The Baptist preachers struck a popular

and practical subject when they dropped into a discussion upon fishing. Some of them fish through their summer vacation. and enjoy and profit by it; others hold up hands in holy horror, while still others are undecided. For the benefit of the last named class we would suggest that there is undoubted apostolic precedent for ministerial angling, at least four of the original twelve preachers of the Church having been fishermen, and it has been shrewdly argued that they were selected because the experiences gained in pursuit of the finny tribe are particularly valuable to fishers of men. It stands to reason that if men's wits are sharpened by fishing with nets, which was the method in vogue in Judea nineteen centuries ago, the modern plan of using hook, line, rod, reel and infinite variety of bait must be far more stimulating to the intellectual powers. Many of the angler's acquirements which are applicable to pulpit and pastoral effort suggest themselves at once. No fisherman is foolish enough to coax all kinds of fish with a single kind of tackle and bait, nor in the same water. The trout, that favorite of all anglers, must be sought in cool, clear water, and the line must be "cast" by a hand in which delicacy and strength combine, with a judicious brain to support them, and the better game which is sought by the pulpit can only be taken by a persistent use of the same qualities. The salmon, large, strong, rich and with a decided will of his own, is always in hurrying, rough water, like human game of similar character, and must not only be allured with substantial bait, but needs a gaff as well as a hook to land him, and even then is likely to be troublesome until he is dead. Any blunderer can catch eels, but to hold the slippery customers after they are in hand demands unceasing exercise of the finest human abilities. Let all preachers devote themselves to eels, even if they hire a revivalist to do the catching. Bass are sometimes so coy that the fishermen declare there are none within a thousand miles, just as some preachers bemoan the spiritual apathy of their hearers; but let chopped bait be thrown over the side by the shovelful and bass are suddenly so numerous that a blind man may catch them with an empty hook; here is a point for preachers among the lower classes. Our best interviewers have never been able to get a lucid expression of opinion from a fish, but enough has been learned to justify us in saying that all watery denizens, from minnows up to sharks, have unspeakable contempt for an angler who offers them stale

decisive elections of 1877. The most power- but little protection from the police, and it was the duty of the people in charge of invite the clergy's most earnest and profound consideration.

> What Is Italy's Future? The decision of the Italian Chamber of

Deputies to provide better means of railway communication between different parts of the peninsula is another step in the series that have recently marked the progress of Italy toward a more prominent place among European nations. This revival of the old Roman energy began with the Mont Cenis Tunnel; for, however essential foreign capital may have been to the completion of the work, it was Italian engineers who surveyed and demonstrated the feasibility of the great undertaking. Then followed the one hundred-ton guns of Spezia, the wonderful iron-clads of the Dandolo pattern, and now a more perfect railway system is to supplement this progress, more closely uniting the kingdom and insuring a better utilization of her internal energies. Italy is preparing for the future. When the final settlement of the Eastern question shall occur Italy intends that her interests shall not suffer. She will attend at the death of "the Sick Man." On the Mediterranean, too, her rights are to be maintained. This is satisfactory. It is progress. Poor Italy has given up so many things since the days when all roads led to Rome that ambitious nations of the West have been wont to treat her as a worn-out monument of what was once great, but now deserving of kindness rather than respect. Step by step she has surrendered her place in art, literature and song. Even in her own studios the painters and sculptors of other nations have taken firm root. But there seem to be evidences of a change. Italy is to reassert her importance to the world and, it is to be sincerely wished, may make her future all she hopes for it.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. R. Le Maistre, German Minister to Brazil, is at the Brevoort House.

Archbishop Purcell and his secretary are in Al

bany, the guests of the Right Rev. Bishop Mc-Nierney.

An Ohioan says that Cincinnati never swears any.

thing harder than "gewhittiker." Thought it was gehography?
The Cincinnati Enquirer thinks that the next man

who is shadowed by the New York police will be

popularly and promptly acquitted.

Rhode Island clams are very fine this season. An old clam baker found one so big the other day that Connecticut and Massachusetts are claiming half

Major Benj: Perley Poore, the veteran Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal, is to be made inspector of public buildings in New England

when Congress adjourns.
The London Saturday Review thinks that neither the republican nor the democratic party has a proper appreciation of the labor party in America as its movement is condensed in the operations of the

Kearney party in California.

The Boston Herald says that one of its reporters secured the arrest and conviction of Pemberton, the murderer of Mrs. Bingham; that another discovered the felony of two detectives, and that two Journal reporters found the murderers of Ellis.

Roy. Arthur J. Donnelly, pastor of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, in Thirty-second street, near Ninth avenue, has obtained a short leave of absence from His Eminence Cardinal McGloskey, and will start to-day on a trip to Europe. He will pro-ceed first to Ireland and thence to England, making a short stay in each of these countries, after which

He expects to be absent about two months.

London World:—"The conversation of the very poor among themselves is not often civil and never edifying. The surroundings of the poor are not lovely. To them a museum, a garden or a picture gallery opens out vistas of an enchanted life, of a world of thought, that is neither drink, work nor quarrelling. This refreshing of the soul, this moral food, is a step toward true religion. It teaches men to acknowledge higher laws, purer motives, wider

Pall Mall Gazette:- Russian mammas are on the okout, and know how to discern a 'detrimental' from a young Muscovite whose matrimonial intentions are sincere. A great many marriages seem made on the spur of the moment; for a Russian who thinks that the time has come for him to take a wife will put a turquoise ring into his pocket on Whitsun Day and go into the Summer Park determined to bestow this trinket upon somebody before the day is over, but having no idea when he sets out as to who the fortunate recipient shall be. In Russia Easter engagements are said to bring money; those at Ashealth : those at Trinity a numerous progeny, and those at Whitsuntide peace in the domestic circle; wherefore cautious folks who hold by super-stitions have an inclination for these last."

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS STATIONS OF TROOPS, Washington, June 30, 1879.
The President's nomination to-day of Colonel Ho ratio G. Wright to be chief of engineers, with the rank of brigadier general, vice General Humphreys, retired at his own request, was immediately con-firmed by the Senate.

retired at his own request, was immediately confirmed by the Senate.

CHANGES OF TROOPS.

The following changes of stations of troops were reported to the Adjutant General's office during the week ending June 28:—

Company D, Eighth cavalry, to Santa Maria, Texas; companies B, L and M, Fifth artillery, to Atlanta, Ga.; headquarters and companies A, D, H and I, Thirteenth infantry, to Atlanta.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE VANDALIA AT HUNTINGTON, L. I. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE BERALD 1 HUNTINGTON, L. I., June 30, 1879

The United States ship Vandalia, Comman W. Meade commanding, arrived at this place this evening. She will remain here ten days.

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS ORDERS - NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED WASHINGTON, June 30, 1879.

The United States steamer Tuscarors arrived at the Mare Island Navy Yard this morning in twelve days from Pichelinque. All on board were well. The Portsmouth to-day sailed from New London for Newport.

Chief Engineer E. D. Robin is detached from special duty at the West Point foundry and ordered cial duty at the West Point foundry and ordered to the Pensscola, and also as fleet engineer of the Pacific station. Engineer J. H. Sears to the Kearsarge, at New York, Cadet Engineers J. W. Crygier and T. F. Carter to the Marion at Portsmouth, N. H. POMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in executive seasion to-day confirmed the following nominations:—

Assistant Paymasters Otis C. Tiffany, of Illinois, and John N. Speel, of Pennsylvania, to be passed assistant paymasters.

Master Lewis C. Heilner, of Pennsylvania, to be lieutenant.

Master Lewis C. Heilner, of Pennsylvania, to be lieutenant.

Passed Assistant Engineer Alfred Adamson, of Wisconsin, to be a chief engineer.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Robert A. Marmion, of Colorado, to be a surgeon. Charles Wesley Rush, of New York, to be an assistant surgeon. Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry P. Percy, of Virginia, to be an assistant surgeon. Acting Passed Assistant Surgeons Francis N. Greene, of Pennsylvania, and Daniel C. Burleigh, of New Hampshire, to be passed assistant surgeons on the retired list. Acting Assistant Surgeons Isalain D. Ewiling, of New York, John D. Smith, of Massachusetts, and Jeremiah J. Page, of Maine, to be assistant surgeons on the retired list.

GERMAN NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

HALIPAX, N. S., June 30, 1879. The North-German corvette Nymphe arrived fro tempt for an angler who offers them stale hanspolls, Md., to-day, and will leave for Germany bait or muddles the water; to this fact we in about ten days.